MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Maverly's Theatre-Pun on the Bristol. Knuter & Binl's Concert H II-Concert Knafer & Hint's Concert H 13-Concert.
Medicon Square Theestr.—Heat Kirke.
Refrepolition Concert Hall, Brudway, 1th av. and diet at.
N blo's Gardon—The Phonix.
New York Aquaelum—H. M. S. Finsfors.
Standard Theatre—Our Centhene Pricets.
Theatre Comique—Mullian Guard Picals.
Union Square Theatre—Two Nights in Some.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 14, 1880, was:

Total for the week FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are exmestly working for the reform of the National Government. Through ut the Presidential canvass of 1890 Tax Sun will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice President, Harcock and Engalss, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Logislature out of the grip of fraud, bri and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all these who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of TRE Weekly Sow.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with
us, we will send TRE WEEKLY SUX to clubs, or single sub scribers, post paid, for twenty-five conte till the

taise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City. A Motte for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Hollow Pretensions of Civil Service Reform.

If a public officer took an active part in politics and meddled with elections beyond the mere act of voting, he was to be turned out. That, substantially, as we understood it, was the creed to which Mr. HAYES profeesed allegiance.

What do we see now under his administration?

Officers of every grade, members of the Cabinet, district attorneys and their assistants, marshals, internal revenue officers, postmasters, and so on to the end of the list. scouring the country to aid in the election. Postmasters and their clerks, even in

small country villages, are systematically assessed to raise money for the GARFIELD campaign fund. Do the honest voters like to be deluded by

such transparent inconsistency and hypoc-

Grant and the Whiskey Ring.

After the Credit Mobilier, the Whiskey Ring was probably the most startling incident in the annals of American politics. Rebellions and revolutions do not necessarily indicate any fatal disease in the body politic; but the successful formation of great Rings like those which grew up and flourished so remarkably during the later period of unchecked Republican ascendancy. was a symptom of moral and political decay of the most portentous description. In the one case a combination was made to pervert a great corporation, erected for a national purpose, to the enrichment of private persons, and to the further plunder of the Government, which had already granted it the most valuable privileges and bounties. In the other a combination was made, with ramifications all over the Union, to turn the revenues of the nation in steady streams into the pockets of thieves.

In each instance the scheme was promoted and the spoils were shared by officials whose sworn duty it was to protect the United States. Distinguished Congressmen by the score lent themselves to the Credit Mobilier swindle, and by their purchased votes and influence postponed the first mortgage of the United States, to enable their friends to walk off with another lot of bonds. When the operations of the Whiskey Ring were fairly uncovered, it was seen that its agents were in every department of the Treasury, in every grade of officials, and in the White House itself. It was manifest that unless the discovery should be followed by popular indignation fierce enough to sweep clean the places of the men who had organized, promoted, or protected these Rings, all hope of honest

government might as well be abandoned. But, happily, the people were not as corrupt as their servants. They saw the peril in which they stood; they perceived that the government was rapidly becoming a mere den of thieves, and that unless the remedy was promptly applied the Rings would take full possession, and convert the power of taxation into an engine of universal robbery and oppression. They accordingly postponed all other matters of political consideration to a more convenient season, and addressed themselves to the work of reform. They reversed the Republican majority in Congress in 1874, after the exposure of the Credit Mobilier; and they elected TILDEN and HENDRICKS, by large majorities, in 1876,

after the exposure of the Whiskey Ring.

The effect of Gen. McDonald's statements concerning the operations of the Whiskey Ring cannot be conjectured until the narrative is complete and the new evidence which he claims to have has been proced and weighed. But the story, with the additions of McDonald, is simply appalling. The Ring had been deliberately formed, with the active approval of the President of the United States and other high officers of the Government, who were specially charged with the collection of the revenues which it was prepared to steal. They had agreed, among other things, to form a colossal "campaign fund," to secure the election of GRANT to a third term, and thus perpetuate their power of pillage. The plunder of this Ring, which at the time it was unexpectedly attacked by Mr. Bristow

larly divided among the members, including the "campaign fund." the President, and the President's near friend and private secretary. Some of the interviews between McDonald, Grant, and Bancock are too shameless for belief, without the most overwhelming evidence to support the testimony of McDonald.

But is this story true? Can it be possible

that Gen. GRANT deliberately encouraged and protected this Ring? We shall not express an opinion until we see the documents which McDonald professes to have in reserve. He is by his own confession a conspirator and a thief, who says he was abandoned by his accomplices, and is very anxious to unload some of his infamy upon other shoulders. His upsupported word is therefore of no value whatever. But it should be remembered that GRANT's was the most corrupt administration ever known; that his present taking and appointments to office in return was scarcely distinguishable from bribe taking; that he was coarse and grasping: that the revenue officers implicated in the whiskey frauds were in many instances his personal friends; that he stood by BAB COCK to the last; that he fought Bristow and Wilson bitterly; that he prostituted the machinery of the Department of Justice to prevent the conviction of the criminals at St. Louis, and that during his whole term of office Rings as infamous as this were fos tered and sheltered. But still the public will not believe that any President of the United States received thousand-dollar bills in eigar boxes, and accepted horses and buggies as the undisguised proceeds of criminal operations, until the proof is made

overwhelming. Meanwhile the friends of honest government will make no mistake if they resolve to turn out of power the party whose campaign funds were recruited from the proceds of the whiskey frauds, and elect Gen. HANCOCK, who broke up the military court of inquiry which was organized to take BABCOCK'S case from the civil court in which he was arraigned at St. Louis.

Garfield's Tricks.

The Republican Committee at Washington have reprinted a large edition of the lame defence which GARFIELD made before portion of his constituents at Warren. Sept. 19, 1874. Like the pamphlet which he issued after the expiration of the Fortysecond Congress and after the death of DAKES AMES, when he could not be arraigned before the one nor be confronted by the other, it is marked by trickery and by fraud upon the record.

Take a single illustration, which exhibits the character of the man and his reckless method of perverting facts, when the proof was at hand to convict him of faisification. He says, page 5 of the speech:

"In Mr. AMES's first testimony he named sixteen mem rists down among the five who did not buy it. He says: He [Gauriald] did not pay for or receive it . . never paid any money on that stock, nor received money on account of it."

Now, when AMES first appeared on the stand, he was a reluctant witness, and sought by every means short of absolute falsehood to save the incriminated members. They had appealed to him directly and through friends to accept their fabricated statements for truth, and to distrust his own memory. He himself was interested to prevent a full disclosure; and it was not until he found a conspiracy formed among the venal members to swear him down, that he determined to defend himself by exposing them.

Gen. GARFIELD takes advantage of these circumstances to make AMEs appear as a witness in his behalf, using his "first testimony;" and in doing this he has distorted the connections and suppressed AMES'S language, so as to give the testimony an entirely different meaning from what it bears when fully and honestly reported. Mr. AMES is represented as testifying in the following style:

"He [CARPIELD] did not pay for or received: * * * He never paid any money on that stock nor received money on account of it."

was the actual testimony of AMES, page 28,

POLAND report, as follows: "Q.—In reference to Mr. GARFIELD, you say that you savest to get ten shares for him, and to hold them till he could pay for them, and that he never did pay for

them or receive them? [They were paid for by divide and held by Ames in trust for GAMPINED.] A.—Yes, mr "Q.—He never paid any money on that stock nor re-seived any money from it? A.—Not on account of it. Q .- He received no dividends? A .- No. sir: I think not Q .- No that, as you understand, Mr. Garrieth never parted with any money nor received any money on the transaction? A.—No. sir. He had some money from me once, some three or four hundred dollars, and called it a once. He says that is all he ever received from me, and

'Q -Did you understand it so? A -Yes; I um willing h

dered it a loan.

By comparing this testimony with GAR-FIELD's emasculated report of it, the fraud s transparent, and so far from AMES being a witness in his defence, every word cited by GARFIELD is a repetition of his own state

This deception is quite in keeping with the perjury which was employed in GARFIELD'S original statement when he denied all interest in the Credit Mobilier, which perjury the Poland report formally exposed. Having committed the first great crime, he did not scruple at any lesser one, and that of which he is now convicted only adds an additional

disgrace to his name. He swore falsely at the outset, and he has morally repeated that perjury in his lying pamphlet of May 8, 1873, and by his perversion and deliberate falsification of AMES's testimony, above cited, in his speech at Warren in 1874. The only mistake the Republicans made at Chicago, after nominating him, was in not completing the ticket with the name of SCHUYLER COLFAX. Then the fitness of things would have been perfeetly consulted.

The Boston Public Library.

Of all the libraries in this country the most remarkable and the most useful is the Boston Public Library. It is a model institution of its kind, and a possession of which the citizens of Boston have good reason to be proud. Neither in the United States nor isewhere is there another collection which so thoroughly meets the wants of all classes of a city's population, and so successfully carries out the plan of a free library at which books can be consulted, and from

which books may be obtained as loans. All citizens of Boston and their families can draw books from the Public Library after very simple preilminaries. The privilege is so rarely abused that only one volume out of every 11,123 circulated was lost during the year just closed. A recent report of its Trustees to the City Council on the present condition of this admirable institution shows that the number of books loaned during the year ending with last April was 1,156,721, and therefore the total oss was only about one hundred volumes.

The Public Library has been in existence a little more than a quarter of a cen-

umes, a collection which puts it among the very largest libraries of the Union. In Bates Hall, the main building, are 220,683 volumes. In the lower hall and in the basement are 58,580 volumes, and in the branches are 102,962 more. These branches are at South Boston, East Boston, the South End. Roxbury, Charlestown, Brighton, Dorchester, and Jamaica Plain. Every facility is, therefore, afforded the public to obtain access to the books, and the tendency is to increase the number of branches to satisfy the demands of the inhabitants of districts

which have no library within reach. The chief call on the Boston Public Library is, of course, for works of fiction. Of the total circulation of books during the year, 70 per cent, were juveniles, so called, and novels. And yet this is six per cent. less than the average of the past, and considerably below the average in the popular libraries of the country generally, which seldom is less than 75 per cent. of the total issues. The decrease in Boston has been brought about by the gradual restriction by the Trustees of sensational and vapid productions. The loans of inventies and novels fell off more than 50,000 volumes during the year, and that decline explains the decrease in the whole number of books delivered, which is 23,844 as compared with the total for 1878-79.

A great public library which sets out to supply the average taste for reading must, therefore, be chiefly composed of works of fiction. Just so far as it diminishes its collection of novels it fails to satisfy the popular demand. At least three-quarters of the books read by our boys and girls, and men and women, too, are works of fiction. Moreover, the proportion of the reading population that seldom reads anything besides newspapers and novels probably does not fall far below three-fourths.

The Decline and Fall of Republicanism in Maine.

An analysis of the Republican majorities in elections for Governor in Maine from 1856 to 1877 is interesting. The largest majority, 27,382, was Gen. Chamberlain's, in 1866; the smallest, 3,770, fell to the lot of ABNER COBURN, in 1862. SELDEN CONNER was brought nearly as low in 1875, when the Republican majority was but 3,939.

In the Presidential years the figures are as follows: In 1856 HANNIBAL HAMLIN had 19,334 majority; in 1860, I. WASHBURN, Jr., 15,925; in 1864, SAMUEL CONY, 19,180; in 1868, J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 19,264; in 1872, SIDNEY PERHAM. 16.510: in 1876. SELDEN CONNER. 14,911. The average Republican majority for these years was 17,520. In years other than Presidential, when Congressmen were chosen, the average Republican majority has been 11,575. In "off years"—there being no election for President or Congressmen-the Republican majority has varied from 22,787 in 1865 to 3,959 in 1875, with an average since 1857 of 11,652.

The change from a Republican majority of over five thousand in 1877 to an opposition majority of above thirteen thousand in 1878 was very like a revolution. Between 1860 and 1870, in seven instances the majority exceeded fifteen thousand; between 1870 and 1877 (the last year of Republican success), only once did the majority reach that figure. The Republican vote of 1876 was only about six thousand greater than HAM-LIN's in 1856.

It must be borne in mind that a majority of twenty thousand in Maine is equivalent, in its ratio to population, to a majority of more than one hundred and fifty thousand in New York, or about one hundred thousand in Ohio.

Corruption and fraud at Washington and the hated rule of the BLAINE Ring at home have gradually destroyed the Republican supremacy in Maine. Maine is now a doubtful State, with all the chances in favor of the opposition, if the anti-Republican leaders act like men of sense.

Railway Murder-An Appalling Acknowledgment.

It will be recollected that the slaughter and mangling on the West Jersey Railroad, at May's Landing, on the 11th inst., was These are the words cited in GARFIELD'S | caused by a passenger train running into speech for his vindication. Now, mark what | the rear of another passenger train just ahead of it.

The testimony of the engineer and of the conductor of the hind train presents some appalling facts. It shows that this occurrence was not accident which there was no reason to expect, and which could not have been guarded against; but that it was the natural and almost inevitable consequence of the rules for running trains on the road, and likely to occur at any time.

The engineer, AITKEN, testified:

"I pulled back at the curve at May's Landing and called for down brakes. I used sand on the track, but that did not check the engine. • • • I think I was about five minutes behind the first section at May's Landing, which time would make about a quarter to half a nile. I could not stop the train in one and a quarter keep the trains ten minutes apart, but are allowed to run up to five minutes at meeting points."

The conductor, C. M. HOAGLAND, testified that the brakemen tried the brakes while the train was running, and found them all turned on.

Thus it appears that the brakes were employed to their full capacity, and that the rails were sanded, but that these devices because the rails were wet, were insufficient to stop the train, when five minutes behind the preceding train, in time to prevent a collision; and that by the rules of the road trains are allowed to run as near as this at all meeting points!

Not only this distance, which the engineer swears to be a quarter to half a mile, and which is in strict accordance with the rules of the road, but the engineer swears also that he "could not stop the train in one and a quarter miles, on account of the rails being

Thus we see that the trains are allowed to run only one-half or one-third or onefifth the distance behind preceding trains which is absolutely necessary for safety when the rails are wet!

If the man who throws a broad axe from an upper window among a crowd on the sidewalk below and splits open a head is guilty of murder, then, if this testimony of its own officers is true, are the men who made the rules for running trains on the West Jersey Railroad guilty of murder.

We find the following foolish and idle talk in the Washington Post, a Democratic organ which ought to know better:

"If the election were to take place to morrow, Gen. HANCOCK would carry every State in the Union except. possibly, Iowa, Kansas, and Vermont."

The election isn't to take place to-morrow. and predictions as to what would happen then are cheap, for that reason. The election is two months and a half off, and in that time the Democrats have got to work in order to carry enough States to give Gen. HANCOCK a majority of the Electoral College. They can do it if they try hard and refuse to take things for granted. It will be wise to leave the monopoly of vainglorious prediction to Masshall Jewell.

Mr. Evarrs, in his report on our foreign trade, says that American cottons, tools, and agricultural machinery are steadily growing in favor in the world's markets, while our exhad reached many millions, had been regu- tury, yet it has accumulated 377,225 vol- ports of breadstuffs and provisions excite

the wonder of the nations and prevent the Old World farmers from competing in their own markets with the farmers of the United States. American beef and pork have penetrated even to Switzerland, where cases of our salt meats especially have a large sale. But foreign vessels still carry out the great bulk of American

It is probable, both on general principles and from the actual indications of the canvass, that HANCOCK will secure the electoral votes of Connecticut. By the nomination of the right man for Governor this probability can be largely increased.

When two congregations of different sects undertake to own and use a meeting house in common, the only question is now soon the trouble will begin. It has begun for the Lutheran and Reformed brothren of Beileman's, on the road between Centreport and Garfield, twelve miles out from the city of Reading, in the State of Pennsylvania. Heretofore they have got along pretty comfortably together, the infirmities of even sanctified human nature being considered. Each congregation has had the use of the meeting house one Sunday in the month. Now the Reformed minister offers to preach twice in the month, provided his flock will give him the proceeds of the collection on the extra Sunday. The Letheran brethren strengously object to this arrangement, on the ground that it will wear out the meeting house too rapidly, and that if they can get along with one sermon a month the Reformed brethron can. The Lancaster Examiner reports that the controversy causes "intense excitement" at Belleman's, especially as the Reformed brethrer announce that they are going to worship Gon as often in the month as they choose, Lutherans or no Lutherans.

Chance visitors to the Orphic philosophy school at Concord seem to have been struck by the difference between the transcendental and he rustle population of Concord. But this difference brings out the Concord philosophers all the more distinctly against the background of Concord farmers. It would be rather a monotonous piace if everybody there talked ike ALCOTT.

Ohlo does not cast as many electoral votes ss New York, but she throws quite a number of them, and every one counts.

Gen. Garrield lives in Ohlo, and his neigh-

pore have had exceptional opportunities of seeing the man with his mask off. These are two reasons why the managers of

the Democratic canvass should turn deaf ears to the persons who would have them let Ohio

Brother Moody is trying to convert the sinners at Saratoga. We wish Brother Moody success in this inudable enterprise. Although many clergymen of the various denominations repair to Saratoga yearly to drink the waters and otherwise get themselves into trim for the pulpit labors of the autumn and winter, it must be admitted that the atmosphere of the place is one of worldliness and frivolity rather than of spirituality. If Brother Moody succeeds in changing all this it will be the greatest triumph of his career. But we forewarn him that it will be a work of difficulty. The love of this world and the deceitfulness of riches are strongly inrenched at Saratoga.

The queerest feature of the present canvass is the claim of the Republican newspapers hat they lied prodigiously about GARFIELD

THE SUMMER SPORTS.

ars, from the Halifax garrison, to enter in the an mual international military match at Creedmoor next month. The Ninety-seventh (Brown's) and the One Hun-ired and Piret (Delafosse's) ought to furnish a good average of marksmen in the British army, and there are soveral batteries and the engineer battalion also to choose from. If this preject should be carried out it will add much to the interest of the match for the Hilton trophy. Thus far, though nominally a match open to all the world for the military championship, it has been con-tested only by the army and the militia of the United States. There is talk now, also, of a team of Canadian colunteers entering for the next competition. Taking these teams and those front our regular army and the National Guards of New York, New Jersey, Massachuetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, the match would

attract great public attention. The Wiesbaden international chess tournament proved, like its predecessor in New York, an exceedingly close one, developing no Morphy to tower tar above his compet tors. There were sixteen players-Schmid, Schwarz schwede, Schallopp, Schottlander, Wemmers, Winawer W. Paulsen, L. Paulsen, Bird, Blackburne, Englisch, Fritz, Knowe, Minckwitz, and Mason. On account of the number of contestants, the score consisted only of one game played by each against every other-fifteen games ied for the first prize, on three games each, and, to emphasize the tie, Blackburne had drawn his two games with Englisch and Schwarz, Englisch had drawn his with Schwarz and Blackburne, and Schwarz of course had lone the same with the two others. Schallopp was a rood fourth, with 10% games: Mason, the American rep resentative, was fifth out of the sixteen, with 9% games-and it is noticeable that he defeated both Schwarz and Schallopp, and drew his games with Englisch and Black ourne. Bird, the well-known English player, won 9 games. The gentleman from Manchester who figured in New York, last year, was not present at Wieshaden, and here was no crookedness at the latter place of the sort leveloped in the New York contest.

But shooting is a necoliar feature of California sport n a recent contest on Scott's ranch, at American River iridge, there were several matches, and finally one for the championship cup, in which Jackson defeated the previous bat champion, Ruhatalier, by one bat-the score standing, Ruhatalier, 14 bats; Jackson, 15. It seems that the bats "proved to be unusually lively, and, flying like jacksnipe, with many a turn and twist, caused the men at the trap to miss frequently." But shooting, accordingly, seems rather more like sport than butt shooting, in which the marksman, lying on his back, with his head on his arm, and his ride poised on his toes, and with careful sights, aims for some minutes at a fixed target, and then at last outher the trigger. The California Jackson, who wor the cup at bat shooting, is certainly worthy to be named with the Massachusetts Jackson who achieved the top core in Hyde's team at Wimbledon.

The announcement by the London Sportsman that Mr. Lorillard's horses Parole, Palsetto, Sly Dance, Pappoose, and Wyandotte have left Newmarket for the United States, by no means indicates a breaking up of the Loril ard stable in England, which still has at hand Wallen tern Iroqueis, Paw Paw, and other winners, but a with trawal of some former elements of strength. Parolo's English career, begun in glory, has ended under somehing of a cloud; he was so heavily weighted this year as to prevent his winning, except in a few races, and in these he was mostly unfortunate or ill managed. Fal-sette has not come once to the post, thus making the cost of his journey and keeping in England, and his abandon ing of a season likely to be lucrative in America, a pure loss. His handicapping was practically prohibitory, beore he had run once in England, and while the effects of s sea voyage and change of climate on his racing form were unknown, he was weighted above most or all the picked norses of his age in England, and above nearly all the ider ones. In the many spring handicaps for which these two horses were entered, the record almost invariably was: Parole, the top weight; Palsetto, the second. Yet the Duke of Magenta, also a four-year old, had been learly rained the previous year by the sea voyage and hange of air, and had never been able to run. Falsette omes home with the same blank record. Siy Dance was so heavily handicapped. The stable has won mostly his year with its two-year olds, whose careers were just opening, though Wallenstein, who was treated best in the weights among the three-year olds, has proved a useful if mequal colt, and has won on several occasions.

Dr. Tanner is now at the point where he thinks more t the regularity than of the frequency of his meals, and less of their quantity than of their quality. Hence pub-lic interest in his eating capacity is subsiding.

The Present State of Mr. Evarts's Mind.

Extracts from an Interview in the Herald. If the supporters of the Republican platorm to-day had given the Administration their hearty support three years ago, it would not be a question of oubt to-day as to which party will succeed in the cou What do the masses of the people care about the

squabble of politicians over troops at the polls and other batract points of a partisan nature ?" "What encouragement has the Administration met with in attempting to open new markets for our home roducts? I can truthiully say, none whatever." "That is always the way; bluster and noise are be

leved by some to be a cheap substitute for courage and It I were an aspirant for office I would rather be defeated on a platform that proposed the enlargement of our industries and the increase of our wealth than suc-cess upon any other."

THE NEGROES AND THE SOLID SOUTH.

The recent election in Alabama in which the Democracy won so signal a victory, has again called the attention of the public to the solid South. The comments of the Republican press on the Alabama election, in the main, are bitter, violent, revolutionary, and absurdly false. It has been suggested to me that a plain, unvarnished statement of the "true inwa ness" of the matter would not prove unas eptable to the readers of The Sun, and might do some good. At least, as I humbly conceive, it

can do no harm.
It is true I am a Southern man and a Democrat. This is unfortunate, to begin with; for is not every Southern Democrat a buildoser and an outlaw? Can any credence be given his statements by the "loyal" Republican mind? We sunli see. While I am a Southern man and a Democrat, I am not a Bourbon, so called, and never was. In 1850 I was a Douglas Democrat; in 1861 I was for compromise and conciliation; in 1862 and until the close of the war, like hundreds of thousands of others who had opposed secossion, I was a soldier of the lost cause, and shrank from no sacrifice in its defence. Since the surrender of Lee I have known no flag but the flag of the Union, and have honestly labored for a restoration of constitutional liberty and the Union of our fathers. While opposed to the reconstruction acts and the methods of their enforcement. I have never been regarded as an ultra man, and have always advocated moderate measures. In 1875, when the people of Alabama determined to call a convention to enable them to rid themselves of the odious Constitution forced upon them by Congress, and to form a new Constitution more acceptable to the masses, I advocated the election of a non-partisan delegation to the Convention, believing that Constitutional Convention should know no party, and that partisan polities ought not to enter into the canvaes. I offered myself to the people as a candidate upon that platform, and had opposed to me, as the regular Democratic nominee, the Hon. W. M. Lowe, the present Greenback Congressman from this district. I was defeated, simply because the Republicans refused to support me. At that time they were unwilling to vote for a Democrat under any circumstances. They have grown more liberal since, and are very eager now to vote for independent Democrats under any and all circum-stances. In 1875 they had not realized to its full extent how damning was the record they had made in this State, and that the sceptre of power had departed from their hands forever.

During the eight years they held control of our State Government they succeeded in nearly bankrupting our State and people, adding to our State debt nearly thirty millions of dollars. For this they had little or nothing to show. In 1874, thanks to the Civil Rights bill. the taxpayers of the State succeeded in electing a Democratic Governor and Legislature. At that time our State bonds were utterly worthless, and our State money was selling at sixty cents on the dollar. Now our bonds are at a premium, our State money has been redeemed at par, our people are prosperous in a remarkable degree, both white and colored, and the latter have at last realized that the Democrats are the best conservators of the peace, the best promoters of the interests of all classes, and the safest guardians of the public credit. Do not understand me to say that all the colored people have realized this truth; what I mean to say is that multitudes of the more intelligent ones among them have done so. Consequently, they vote with the Democrats, freely, intelligently, and oftentimes in despite of shameful bulldozing on the part of the ignorant masses of their own race. It is no "shotgun policy" which has effected this revolution. The simple truth is, the negro has proved himself to be more of a man than his heretofore would-be Republican masters believed him to be.

Let me furnish the readers of THE SUN a little of the evidence I have at hand to support this

statement. bama several papers edited and owned by col-ored men. Two of these, and by far the two ablest, are edited in the interest of the Demo-cratic party. The Herald of Huntaville is one of the two. It is edited by W. H. Councill, who is also the principal of the State Colored Normai School at Huntsville. Councill is not yet thirty years of age. He was born a slave, and educated himself since the war. During the days of carpet-bag rule he was a violent Republican. He is a man of rare gifts, however, and is, besides, possessed of great force and independence of character. It took but a few years of Democratic rule to convince him of his early political blunders. He not only been benefited by the downfall of his party, but he also had the manliness to con When he first began to give public expression of his change of sentiments his life was repeatedly threatened by his colored opponen I have myself seen him, on the stand, face a howling mob of ignorant blacks with the dauntless courage of a Roman gladiator. This brave colored man is a born orator, and but few white men of his own age can surpass him as a stump speaker. During our late canvass he was on the stump constantly for the Democratic ticket. Among the counties visited by him was Lowndes-a county reported to be controlled by the "shotgun policy." The following is taken from his paper of Aug. 6, giving an account of what he did and saw in Lowndes. Let the Republicans of the North, who are declaiming so

furiously about the solid South, read and ponder it well: We went to Lowndes County week before last to assist in the canvass. On the night of our arrival we spoke to a small audience in the Court House. We never met kinder people than we found in Lowndes. The white people of the county are laboring earnestly by acts of kindness to convince the colored people that the tales

circulated by their victors leaders are untrue which all were invited; irrespective of party or race. It was the nicest affair we ever saw. The first people of the country were out, and the clive branch of peace was mered the colored people, and we are proud to say that the better class of the colored people in Lowndes were willing to forget the past and "clasp hands over the

Up until last month colored men nevers voted their sentiments, because of the buildezing carried on by the

Radicals. If a colored man voted the Democratic ticket he was afraid to confess it or let it be known. Dozens of colored men in Lowndes will testify to this. There may be place: where the Democrats buildoze, but we have yet to visit a place that comes up to this. This is owing to the wicked teachers in politics that these poor people have -. "evidently endeavoring to provoke a fuss. Austin Chappel, at the same time and place, said that if the other colored men were of his mind, they would take the d-d traitors (meaning colored Democrats) into the woods and hang them. It is a prominent fact that colored men in that county have been buildozed and frightened into sticking to the Radical machine, and un il recently dared not vote their sentiments and make it known. Let Mr. Hayes send soldiers down there to protect these honest citizens in the exercise of the ele tive franchise. But, thank God, the sun of liberty has arisen in Lownder, and more than a thousand colored men voted the Democratic ticket there last Monday, and will hereafter be protected from the assaults of the built

I might furnish the readers of THE SUN column after column of the same sort, but I deem the above sufficient. Yes, the South is solid to-day for honest money, honest Government, the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was; and solid it will

be on next November for Hancock. D. R. HUNDLEY. MOORESVILLE, Ala., Aug. 13, 1880.

Gen. Neal Dow's Canvass. From the Boston Globe.

The Prohibitionists of the several States will fuse with no other party; but they without mourn it, in some of the closely contested elections in Indiana, Maine, New York, or New Hampahre, their vote should decide against the Republican party. The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts will hold their Convention in Washington Hall, Worcester, on the 8th of September, and the prospects are that it will be as large a one as was ever held in this State.

The True Inwardness of a Recent Buel. From the St. Louis Post-Despatch.

A lonely duel was fought near the Soldiers' Home in the suburbs of Washington city one day lest week. It is suspected that one of the parties was kogers, Mr. layer's private secretary. His dayspeptia slways increases in watermeton season, and his irritability under such circumstances is lable to cushroil bins with some of the White House domestics at any moment.

BTEAM CATAMARANS.

Mr. William T. Merritt of Poughkeepsle

The Latest Vala Attempt to Get Great Speed from one of these Boats

has tried to unite the swiftness of the steam yacht with the safe and pleasant motion of the catamaran. Accordingly he has built the Compeer. At first sight she seems to be a sidewheeler of ordinary construction but of great beam, with two tail smoke stacks risinglover the wheelhouses about amidship. Closer inspec-tion reveals the two hulls, which are united at tion reveals the two hulls, which are united at the tops by heavy beams. Below the water line the bulls are 72 feet 6 inches long. They are 7 feet in extreme depth, and draw from 25 to 3 feet of water. As they are joined at a distance of about 9 feet and are each 7 feet beam, the deck is 23% feet in width and 80 feet long over all. The motive power is supplied by two simple engines of 28-horse power. They have 8-including the same feet in the same feet for any feet and are of 2 feet stroke. The horiers and fuel are in the holds amidships, while the engines are on the deck. The wheels are four in number, two between the hulls. The engine in each hull turns its pair. The eranks, by a simple mechanism, are made to work in unlson. Several trips have been made to test the speed. Though in every other respect successful, in the last particular, the boat does not equal the expectations of its builder. Under the most favorable circumstances it can now make only about nine miles an hour, and that under a pressure of 100 to 120 pounds to the square inch. Mr. Merritt has therefore decided to replace the simple high pressure engines by a compound engine.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to " 8. M. C." I would say that the only perma nest cure for neuralgia is to improve and confirm the general health by proper dist and exercise. An old proverb says, "Health comes from the butchers and browers says. "Health comes from the butchers and bakers and not from the dector's shop." Oxygen is as important an element as proper food. When a person suffers from nearsleis, the blood is in a low vital, or vitiated, condition and needs oxygenizms. Persons subject to nearsleis can often tell by their feelings in the morning whether they will sifter during the day. Let such a person take a morning walk of a mile and hack walking rapidly, and he will, generally, or through that day without pale. The reason is, he has vitalized the blood by shaurbing a large sumply of oxygen. To render this roller more permanent, it should be attended and followed his proper dist.

As a minuschale temporary relief. I know of nothing states in moscilate temporary relief, it know of nothing and afferds instant relief. I could remove a personal of a dose of langing gas. This produces a present of this assert on. I will stake all the limited reputation i possess upon the assertion that asked by prooper scercies and dist, there is no remedy known for the relief to increasing in any last to a six and the limited reputation i reasons upon the assertion that asked by prooper scercies and dist, there is no remedy known for the relief to reaching the sum of any last to day and works. I do not say the gas will permanently cure without other sid.

I have no personal or becoming interest to serve in this matter, as I have no tume to devect to this use of the gas. I sak the medical profession to think of it.

New York, Aug. 12.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A few bakers, and not from the dector's shop." Oxygen is as

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few years ago I read in the New York Medical Record a very interesting account of the treatment of factal neuralida by a physician of Albany.

I cannot give it scientifically, but as I received the statement, this physician had found upon investigation that much neuralga of the face gross from malposition of the eyes, by which the nerves of the eyes were strained and neuralgia produced and communicated to other sympathizing nerves. His cure for the disease, and to be uninormly successful, was aimply a pair of glasses with their lenses adjusted to the badly-placed cost.

New York, Aug. 14. years ago I read in the New York Melical Record a vor NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

To rus Epiron or The Sux—Sie: After trying all the common remedies for neuralgia without avail, I was induced to take Turkish baths for it. Two of them culterly cured me. I have not had a return of the couplaint in two years, although previously a great sufferer from it.

New YORK, Aug. 14. To the Editor of the Sun-Mr: I have long used for neutralia and can recommend the fluid extractor yellow lamine, five to tendrop doses, in a little water. The relief is almost instantaneous DE T. W. OLIVER.

To war Editor of The Sun-Sir: Take three drachms of hydrate of potassa, and mix with one pint of Holland gin. Those—A dessert spoonful three times a day when severely attacked, or a spoonful when needed. Stop taking when the pain ceases.

A. G. Brows.

SOUTH ORANGE, Aug. 14.

The quacks, venders of patent nostrums, and other hunters of free advertisements who have written us letters on this subject, will probably be more grieved than surprised at not seeing

Not a Garfield Canal Boy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice a communication in Tur Sen of the 9th inst. about people "taking in their grindstones and watching their melon patches when canal boys come along." "Bolter" is a poor udge of canal boys. All the honest ones I now call to mind who worked with me in that capacity are Hancock men. I was once a canal boy, and am now President of a Hancock club, while I graduated from driver on the a Hancock club, while I graduated from driver on the townsth to bowsman, Captain, cargo inspector, and finally collector of tolls in which latter office \$200,000 or the State's moner passed through my hands in one season's navigation, previous to the sale of the public works by the State of Pennsylvania.

I know of no driver that has gone to the penitentiary, one of my fellow boys is now an opulent physician in San Francisco, one is an eminentengineer in the service of the Pennsylvania Coat Company, and another is the extension of this thriving borough. Sor have any of them gone to Congress. The nearest approach to this is my self, being twice elected to the Legislature as a Democrat, being twice elected to the Legislature as a Democrat, saveral years before the \$4,000,000 steal was attempted, and for which some half dozen "coosters" were recently convicted.

ros, Pa., Aug. 12, 1880. The Foundation of an Alleged Classical Edu-

From Major Bundy's Astonishing Book. When young Garfield first went to Hiram, he had studied Latin grainings so far that he understood the conjugations and declerations, but had not learned the

conjunctions and sectional so, but had not tearned the construction of scutterions. But had not tearned the construction of scutterions. He had his nixton between the had afready done less and gong over the work which he had afready done less and gong over the work which he had stready done had not be being the translation of Cmars' claut.

Quite naturally, he chose the more difficult task. But when he looked over the first tesson of translation, about six lines, he realized for the first time what an unknown quantity the work of translation was. But he sat down to face this difficulty with that quiet, bull-dog tenacity and purpose which has so often pulsed hims through. Himseliately after supper he took a candle and his text book and went up to the recitation room in an upper story, so as to wrestle since with this new task.

Sitting down: In front of a table with his Ce-ar, he began its attack by getting from a glossary the significant of the conditions of the significant of the conditions of the condition of each word. But this did not solve the problem, so he write out each word on a separate piece of paper, and arranged and regrammed those slips very much as he might work any other puzzle. Finding that one significant is used to be a supplementally and the various difficulties in somethion like a go of course, increased his difficulties in somethion like a go of course, increased his difficulties in somethion like a go of course, increased his difficulties in somethion like a go of course, increased his difficulties in somethion the a good course, increased his difficulties in somethion the a good course, increased his difficulties in somethion the a good course, increased his difficulties in somethion the a good course, increased his difficulties in somethion the a good course, increased his difficulties in somethion that a good course, increased his difficulties in somethion the a good course, increased his difficulties in somethion the a good course, increased his difficulties in somethion the a good co

from his task, until, about midnight, it was accom-plished.

Then for the first time he came back to self-conscious-ness. He found that he did not know where he was or how he had come there. His camble was making its last expiring flickers. But one by one recollections of his home, of his journey to Orange, and of his comment to Hiram, came bark to him, and the hear realized that if the an and that he had conquered the most appailing task of nis life.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Washington national monument will now grow gradually skyward, day by day for several years, until it attains the reight of 550 feet an attatude greater than any nile one earth. Fresident Hayes was present at the laying of the first atone of the new course. The President Col. Casey, and others deposited coins marked with name and date under the stone. The dates of some of them, said to have been shortened to 8, 7 for eightli month, seventh day), were somewhat suggestive.

Reason Enough. From Forney's Progress.

tworn, then rede to the Executive Mansion and took pos

I want to defeat Garfield, because I regard him to-day as a sucak, a jobber, and an impostor. The Jeffersonian Plan. I like Jefferson's way of inauguration. It suits our system He rode alone on horseback to the Capitol-I four it was the "old

Capitol"-tied his horse to a rati fence, entered and was duly

I like the man whose modest mind Sceks out the plain and true, Who scans exalted lives to find The surest guides. Do you?

I like his scorn of pomp and show, Of noisy cry and hue, That men of meaner worth may throw Around their lives. Do you?

I like the man who keeps through all His triumphs, great or few, A kindly care for those who fall-A helping hand. Do yout I like his jealous watch and ward

Of rights to others due; His constant care to hold and guard I like the man who will not draw

Not to avenge. Do you? I like his gallant deeds to scan, His triumphs to review: To me him leading on the van To victory. Do you?

I like the man who only cares His duties to pursue; And hope that honor unawares May crown his life. Do you?

I like the Jeffersonian plan, And pray that Hancock true, Our coming President, 's the man To make it win. Do you!

Cramps, celic, cholers murhus, sour at rhoss, and dyscutery are speedily cared by Carminative Baisani. It removes all services els, quiets the stomach, and restores its in As a family comed for many affections of prevalent among children and adults in months, it is especially recommended, besi its operation, persectiv sale, and easily ad-des.

BUNDEAMS.

-The London Graphic says that Lord

Elcho has been known to make the same speech twice over on the same night -A Mobile accident insurance company

has paid fineen claims, as follows: One man killed by a fall, two by a railroad mishap, one by drowning, one by lynching, and ten by hullet wounds.

-"Kings in Exile," by Alphonse Daudet which we have been reading here for 50 cents the volume, is republished in England, by express authority of

the author," in three volumes at \$7.75

—The Jews' quarter, a very picturesque feature of Amsterdam, has been robbed of its chier attrac-tion by venders being forbidden to expose their wares in

the open air. The enforcement of the order caused a riot -The Earl of Hardwicke, Master of the Buckhounds under the Beaconstell Administration, is bankrupt. Last month even his deer and pheasants were sold at his seat, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, 200 head of the former bringing 200 guineas.

—"In England," writes a correspondent

of the Figure, "they offer fruits as well as flowers to an arrive. Patti tells me that she received on the day of her recent benefit an immense basket filled on one side with lovely flowers, and on the other with the choicest fruit. -Josie Langelet was a remarkably hand. some St. Louis girl. Being about to commit suicide with a pistol, she dressed herself in an elaborately embroid. ered wrapper, arranged her hair carefully, and lake herself in a graceful posture on a lounge, so as to be at tractive in death.

-A curious sight in St. Louis is that of a bearded, intelligent-looking man of 40 playing with great zest at marbles, rolling a boop, flying a kite, or walking on stills with the children of his neighborhood. In spite of his imposing head, he is scarcely the equal in mental development of the children with whom he plays.

-The Judge of the Box Elder County (Utah) Court, being applied to for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of an apostate Mormon, who had been put in a innatic asylum through Mormon influence, said from the bench: "He is possessed of a devil, or he wouldn't have left the true church, and a madhouse is the best place -According to the Sanitary Record, the

Talmul states that "no wise men will reside in a city which does not possess an efficient magistracy, a properly managed system of poor rates, provision for public vorship, public baths, adequate drainage, a physician, a scribe, a tearlier for children, and the means of securing -Five boys, digging for a woodchuck, as Pleasant Hill, found some coins which they took to be gold. Greatly excited, they continued a search until

about a thousand pieces were gathered. The treasure turned out to be of small value, however, consisting of English coins of low denominations. A peddler was mur. lered there, seventy years ago, and the plunder buried. -Lark Edwards, a drunkard, boasted in a erroom at Somerset, Ohio, that he had murdered man eighteen years before. He described the exact spot where he had buried the body. He was a notorious har, and nobody believed his story; but soon afterward hu man bones were unearthed at the spot he had indicated. He has been arrested, and there is evidence enough to probably convict thm.

-In 1631 St. Paul's Cathedral (London) ms commenced, subject to the most extraordinary prof-snation. It appears from documents lately printed illus-trating its history, that "upon Sandays and all festival days the boys and mavdes and children of the two neigh-boring parishes after dinner come into the church; then they play in such manner as children are used to do till dark, and hence cometh principally that inordinate noise which many times suffereth not the preacher to be heard in the choir."

-Napoleon B. Arthur deserted his wife and family at Marysville, Ohio, twenty years ago, to slope with a neighbor's daughter. His was remained or the farm, and reared their children, while be wandered about the country. A poor, broken old tramp presented himself recently at the homestead. This was the wreck of the husband and father. He begged for food and lodg-ing, expressing the utmost contrition for his bad be-havior. The wife acted with promptness. She set the dog on him, and he barely escaped with his life.

.The name of a prisoner in the police court was misspelled in the Gaiveston New report and he called on the editor immediately. "I want you to say in the paper," he said, "that I am the man thatgot drunt and smashed a gas lamp. I want it to be under stood by the voters that I was the man that it took six policemen three quarters of an hour to take to the lock up. I want to be put before the public in my true light or I'll bring suit for damages. That's what I got drunk

for; it was to get my name in the paper so people woul know I am duly qualified.
—Sir John Pope Henessy is spoken of as Gevernor of Natal in place of Sir Bartle Frere, recalled, but it is not likely he will be appointed by the present Government. He was returned for Kings County in 1857 as a Nationalist and Liberal, but, like one or two other Irish M. P.'s, supported Disraell's Government and party on all vital divisions. He found his reward by being appointed, when Disraell came into power, Governor of Labust, and afterward in succession Consul-Genera of Borneo and Governor of West Atrica, the Bahamas the Windward Islands, and Hong Kong. He is not with out ability, and is very industrious, but his restlessness and intermeddling have got him into hot water nearly everywhere he went. He is a native of Kerry and a Roman Catholic, and has passed some weeks in this city.

-The Bend Or difficulty recalls an anecwhich the celebrated trainer, John Scott, was fond of telling. One of his employers sent him to buy two-year-old by Hetmann Platoff, who had been broken the property of his breeder, a farmer in the East and John Scott, much taken with the animal's ap pearance, and having examined his mouth, gave instrucfor four hundred guiness would be given to his breeder. The colt came and was sent along for several weeks in his gallops without anything wrong being suspected un-til one morning a neighbor of his breeder chanced to pay a visit to Whitewall. After inspecting the new purchase he asked permission to look into his mouth, and much te John Scott's astonishment pronounced that the colt was three years old, but that his teeth had been filed to give him a two-year-old month. On investigation it war found that the roguish farmer was in possession of twe colts by Hetmann Platoff, both of them sons of the same mare, and extremely like each other. When John Scott visited him nothing was said about this three-year-old but he was the animal sent to Whitewall and the two year old was kept in order to replace another colt of the same are from another mare, which colt had died. The discovery was made soon enough to avert mischief, seeing that the farmer, threatened with the law, took back th hree-year-old who was worthless and yielded up to John

Scott the colt be had originally purchased.

-In the year 1840 Victoria, then a young Queen, rode out on horseback with her young husband by her side to review her troops in Windsor Park. She was attired in a military costume, with a riding habit made with broad collar turned back from the bosom. showing a little waistcoat of white pique with turquois buttons. A high military stock of black silk supported her chin, above which not the smallest symptom of white collar was perceptible. On her head she wore a military cap with the wide-spreading crown, already indicative of the German influence which was so soon to penetrate every department of the royal life and preside over every other taste, from the color of a ribbon to the choice of Minister. The cap was of dark blue cloth, and had a bur nished leather peak in front. Not a vestige of hair was seen about her forehead or down the side of her face, and but for the stray lock behind, just above the ear, she might have been taken for some young Wholwich cades. The blue ribbon across her bosom and the brilliant star above gave a finish to a figure which would otherwise have appeared hard and coarse. The other day-exactly icrty years had passed—the same Queen reviewed her troops again in that same Windsor Park, but had the same observer been there, he would have beheld, instead of the fresh young girl to whom even the stiff, hard collar and the peaked cap failed to give hardness of expression. a worn and grieved matronly lady, still mindful of the regret she had vowed for her departed love, clad, although not quite in widows' weeds, still in garments of such so-ber shape and hue that the observer was made to feel the

sorrow by which the royal wearer was still borne down. .- The late accomplished Baron Taylor of Paris was a great traveller, and generally well of Paris was a great travelor, and generally well received everywhere, but a poor speaker in public. The Royal Commissioner of the Councils Française was ones accompanied to Madrid by another great traveller, the late Alexander Dunns. In fact, the two distinguished gentienten were great friends. At a dinner at the Spanish capital it was necessary the Baron should make a support. It was not a man to do this important. speech. He was not a man to do this impromptu and be had not time to write a little discourse. He there or write to Dumas. "My dear Dumas, as I can't trust you, you must come with me to my rooms and suffer me to shut you up among my books. While I am dressing for din ner you will kindly write a little discourse for me. If you attempt to resist me," he added, "I must only call in the pence." Dumas began to laugh, but suffered himself to be locked up in the room. In but an hour he handed out a nice speech and was let go. The Baron was received at the Languest with their being appliance on presenting bitmest, but the speech to his great any received in glacial silence by the clever men around who understood French. Rather disconcerted baron Taylor took the paper. Taylor took the painter Durats ande after dinner and asked him the meaning of the coldness. "Irvally thought," said the Baren innocently, "that my speech was an excellent morsel of composition." "So it wis." replied the artist, " the fault was it was too good. But we all knew it was a loan you took from another." What do you mean?" "Yes, and from an illustrious confrere, too. Your discourse was word for word from Chateaubriand " In fact, the Baron had commuted the ouprudence of leaving his prisoner amone some French books, and Dumas took advantage of it to gratify his own idleness and love of fun, and to get his liberty as soon as possible. He had simply copied a couple of pages of Chateaubriand, which the Baron in his various reading

had either forgotten or overlooked.